

The Times-Dispatch

DAILY—WEEKLY—SUNDAY.
Business Office: 1116 S. Main Street.TELEPHONE: 1116
Business Office: 1116
Editorial Department: 1116
Circulation Department: 1116

Washington Bureau: 101 14th St. N. W.
 New York Bureau: 101 14th St. N. W.
 Boston Bureau: 101 14th St. N. W.
 Chicago Bureau: 101 14th St. N. W.
 St. Louis Bureau: 101 14th St. N. W.
 Philadelphia Bureau: 101 14th St. N. W.
 Baltimore Bureau: 101 14th St. N. W.
 Cincinnati Bureau: 101 14th St. N. W.
 Cleveland Bureau: 101 14th St. N. W.
 Detroit Bureau: 101 14th St. N. W.
 Kansas City Bureau: 101 14th St. N. W.
 Omaha Bureau: 101 14th St. N. W.
 St. Paul Bureau: 101 14th St. N. W.
 Minneapolis Bureau: 101 14th St. N. W.
 Portland Bureau: 101 14th St. N. W.
 San Francisco Bureau: 101 14th St. N. W.
 Seattle Bureau: 101 14th St. N. W.
 Tacoma Bureau: 101 14th St. N. W.
 Vancouver Bureau: 101 14th St. N. W.
 Portland Bureau: 101 14th St. N. W.
 Seattle Bureau: 101 14th St. N. W.
 Tacoma Bureau: 101 14th St. N. W.
 Vancouver Bureau: 101 14th St. N. W.

By Times-Dispatch Carrier Delivery Service
 in Richmond (and suburbs), Manchester and
 Petersburg.
 One Week, One Year.
 Daily, with Sunday, 10 cents.
 Daily, without Sunday, 5 cents.
 Sunday only, 10 cents.
 (Yearly Subscriptions Payable in Advance.)

Entered, January 17, 1903, at Richmond, Va.,
 as second-class matter, under act of Congress
 of March 3, 1879.

SATURDAY, MAY 12, 1906.

Make yourself an honest man, and
 then you may be sure there is one less
 rascal in the world.
 —Caryle.

Richmond's Resources.

The disaster in San Francisco recalls that forty-one years ago Richmond had a conflagration which destroyed the greater part of the business district. On Sunday night, April 3, 1865, Richmond was evacuated by the Confederate Government and soon thereafter the city was in flames. All that portion of the city embraced in the district bounded by Twenty-second Street on the east, James River on the south, Fifth Street on the West and midway between Grace and Franklin Streets on the north was in great part destroyed.

In 1864 the assessed value of real estate in Richmond was \$21,717,234. In 1865 the assessment was reduced to \$19,344,653. But even this reduction of two and a half millions of dollars did not begin to represent the loss to the city in values.

When Richmond began to rebuild the whole South was devastated and Virginia was in a worse condition than any Southern State, because during the long and disastrous war her territory was the battle ground. The property loss to Richmond was enormous and there was no rich country surrounding from which to draw trade and supplies. But far greater than all this was the loss which Richmond had sustained in the large number of her progressive men slain in battle.

The prospect was indeed gloomy and the impoverishment of the city is best understood when it is stated that the entire personal property assessment for the year 1865 was only \$2,183,192.

We make these statements not for the sake of resurrecting the past, but for the purpose of comparison and contrast. To-day the assessment of real estate is \$2,183,192, and since 1865 the city has added very little new territory. It is also to be remembered that money was much inflated in 1865, and we think it safe to say that during the past forty years real estate values in Richmond have enhanced at least four fold. But that does not begin to represent the increase in the wealth of citizens of Richmond. From the pitiful sum of \$2,183,192 in 1865, the assessment of personal property had increased in 1906 to \$37,725,517. The assessment of 1906 is not yet complete, but it will show something like \$40,000,000 in Richmond's favor. There are several citizens of Richmond, each of whom now owns as much personal property as the entire city assessment in 1865. The report of the United States government shows that Richmond is now fifth among the cities of the Union in per capita wealth.

We have in Richmond two citizens worth from \$5,000,000 to \$10,000,000. Four citizens worth from \$1,000,000 to \$5,000,000. Five citizens worth from \$500,000 to \$1,000,000. Six citizens worth from \$250,000 to \$500,000. Fifteen citizens worth from \$25,000 to \$500,000. Forty citizens worth from \$25,000 to \$50,000. Seventy citizens worth from \$10,000 to \$25,000.

The men who are included in this list are, with very few exceptions, Southern men, and have made their money in Richmond since the war. When it is considered that our entire property assessment in 1865 was less than \$22,000,000, the exhibit seems to us to be pretty good.

In 1865 the city of Richmond as a municipality had one little reservoir, a dilapidated gas plant, an old barn of a building for a city hall, a few insignificant schools buildings, no sewerage system to speak of and a few streets paved with cobble stones; to-day we have a city hall which cost a million and a half dollars, water works and mains valued at three and a half million dollars, gas works and mains valued at three millions, a sewerage system valued at \$1,250,000, parks and small squares valued at \$500,000, public school buildings and equipment valued at \$475,000, and other property, making an aggregate of nearly \$12,000,000 and with the sinking fund an aggregate of more than \$13,000,000. The excess of municipal assets over the entire bonded debt of the city is about five and a half million dollars. In addition to all this the streets of Richmond are as well paved, perhaps, as those of any city of the size of Richmond in the Union.

We could prolong these comparisons indefinitely, but our purpose is already accomplished. We desire to show that Richmond is able to have clean streets, the best sanitary arrangements, a public library, an agricultural fair and all other luxuries she may fancy. We are not reduced to the alternative of one or the other; we may have all.

Immigration for the South.

In many of the Southern States an unprecedented movement for the encouragement of immigration is one of the features of the legislative year now ending; and in most cases there has been an appropriation to employ commissioners and defray expenses of their journeys. The most important effort was that of Virginia, where a law was voted by the Legislature, on the understanding that work is to begin at once.—New York Evening Post.

The greatest obstacle in the way of this new movement, continues the Post, is that of a mutual prejudice. Foreign labor distrusts the South and the South is suspicious of foreign labor. Despite such manifestations as those of the so-called Black Hand, however, the latter feeling is probably waning in the face of the usual orderliness and industry of the alien. The expanding South has sloughed some of its old conservatism, and the crying need for new hands in farm and mill is gradually pushing racial antipathy into the background.

Moreover, as an argument from both points of view, the immigrants who have come South have usually prospered. A colony of Italians at London, B. C., says the Post, has found silk raising profitable. Prosperous Italian and Bohemian truck-farmers are now living along the seaboard from Norfolk to Jacksonville. Italians have done well at cotton growing in Alabama, and at intensive farming on a small scale in various parts of the South. Trained as they are by rural life in a densely crowded territory to the utmost economy in methods of tilling the soil, their example must be valuable in a section exploited on far looser principles.

The South, in its newly awakened ambition for fresh population, has also to combat the effects of the misleading statements circulated by communities who have felt an interest in keeping immigration away from us. But that should not prevent difficult. The stream once started in this direction, the favorable reports of those already here would suffice to maintain it and swell it. One thing only is necessary. No lurking anti-foreign sentiment must crop out to deny to the alien the utmost impartiality and fair treatment in the eye of the law and of public opinion. One or two lynching bees could easily frustrate the work of the most alert immigration bureau.

Friends of the movement to bring new settlers to the South have been gratified to learn that the North German Lloyd Steamship Company has established a direct line to Galveston, and is planning to install a similar service to New Orleans. The first ship to Galveston brought one steerage passenger, the second more than 1,200, and later boats have carried full bookings. But probably the most successful results can be obtained by the successful results can be obtained by the plan of personal visitation and selection which Commissioner Koller is going to employ on behalf of Virginia.

The Virginia Way.

A staff correspondent of the New York Tribune attended the ninth annual conference for Education in the South at Lexington, Ky., and in summing up the work of the conference, says:

The morning session of the conference on Thursday, May 10, was conducted by the Association of State Superintendents. Superintendent S. A. Myers, of Tennessee, presided. Reports were presented from each of the four Southern States, nearly all of which showed marked progress in the matter of awakening popular interest in better schools and the transformation of that interest into the realization of better teaching, better school terms, increase in normal school facilities and other significant gains. Several States reported a successful resort to the Virginia plan of campaigning for better schools. In Virginia the propaganda has been so successful that both parties made education the chief plank in their respective platforms at the last election. This year, for the first time, the total local appropriations for school purposes exceeded the State's educational appropriations in Virginia, and the rate of taxation for schools exceeds the corresponding rates in Massachusetts.

This crusade in Virginia began less than five years ago, and when the first article appeared in The Richmond Times calling attention to the deplorable condition of the rural schools, there was a storm of protest. But public attention was thus called to the condition and people began to ask themselves whether or not our schools were as good as we were able to make them. The newspapers and public speakers took up the question and the agitation proceeded. Public meetings were held in the cities and in the counties, and finally last year we had the famous May campaign, during which prominent citizens went up and down the State, discussed the subject of popular education and urged its importance. There were some who laughed and said talk was cheap, and there were some who actually opposed the movement, but no matter what the critics may now say the fact is that we did have the agitation, that we did have the crusade and the results are indicated in the paragraphs which we have quoted from the New York Tribune. "The Virginia way" now has national reputation.

A Hint to Virginia Farmers.

A bushel of corn is a standard and invariable measure; but not so a barrel of corn. In Virginia a barrel of corn is enough corn in the ear to shell out five bushels. In the West a barrel of corn means a flour barrel of corn in the ear, which would shell out less than two bushels. Therefore, when a Virginian says that his land will produce twenty barrels of corn to the acre the Western man will laugh at him and tell him that Western land will bring forty and fifty barrels to the acre. But the Virginian means one thing and the Western man another. Twenty barrels of corn in Virginia means one hundred bushels; forty barrels of corn in the West means less than eighty bushels.

We mention this by way of making a practical suggestion to land-owners in Virginia. In speaking of the productive capacity of their lands let them use the bushel and not the barrel as the standard of measure.

At a public mass meeting held a night or two ago, the citizens of Atlanta put themselves finally on record in favor of a great fair, to be held in that city in 1910. The project had been apparently hanging fire for some time, but the mass meeting seems to have definitely clinched it. The subscription fund has now reached a total of \$271,425, over \$50,000 of which was subscribed on the night of the meeting.

Edward Rosewater, of Nebraska, wants to come to the United States Senate and sprinkle himself around. In the present predicament of Standard

Oil, some of the other fellows may get an inkling of what's coming to them.

Those erstwhile pedestrians who rode in the Oakland parade on Thursday will have to stand a good deal now.

It occurs to us that Mr. Petrunkivitch, to live up to his name, ought to have been a baggage-smasher.

Nobody minds the Sultan's chestiness. The breast of Turkey was ever popular. Note the genial glow beginning to steal over the whether, man.

Suits of mail are popular with postmen this season.

Be Witte and you will be lonesome.

May seems to be the convention month.

Oil rates look like to come.

All aboard for Jamestown.

Nothing stings like the wasp.

Rate Regulation.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:—I observe that in your article on "Rate Regulation" in your issue of yesterday (Monday) you refer to the bill (Hepburn) as it now stands "with the right in verbiis expressa to a review by the courts the commission (Interstate) may change any rule or regulation and upset the whole system of differentials now working so greatly to the advantage of the commerce of the whole country." The above was intended by the writer to read thus-to-wit: Under the Hepburn bill now pending in Congress "without" the right given in verbiis expressa to a judicial review, the Interstate Commission may change the entire system of differentials as established by the roads and now operating to the decided benefit of the trade of the country. In justification of this I would add that the commission being an agent of Congress and an administrative body, it must have incorporated in the bill, or creating it, express authority to sue and be sued. Under the terms of the Hepburn act, as it passed the House of Representatives, it is proper for legislative and quasi-judicial powers upon the Interstate Commission. The commission may establish a fixed charge after hearing complaint against an existing rate and enforce compliance under a daily penalty of \$5,000 for non-compliance with its order, with no right provided for complainants to appeal from it and have their "day in court," even though the arbitrary rate substituted may be actually confiscatory to the property of the road or shipper. This seems to be a clear case of deprivation of property without due process of law and in violation of constitutional rights of citizens. It is not believed that the Senate of the United States, where debate and deliberation are allowed, will sanction the bill as it came from the House, where no amendments were permitted.

HENRY W. STAMPER.
 Richmond, Va., May 11, 1906.

Rhymes for To-Day

The Sad Ballad of J. McWhirk.

A N oddish man was J. McWhirk,
 Who would not play and would not work—
 A tactless recluse:
 And being urged to eat or drink
 He'd merely call for pen and ink
 And scribble: "What's the use?"

He'd lie all day with his bed,
 A purple Alp on his head,
 His arm about a goose:
 When begged to kindly mention why
 He never opened either eye,
 He murmured: "What's the use?"

To breathe he deemed it such a bore,
 He dropped the practice more and more—
 His lungs got frail and loose:
 We begged him just before his death
 To breathe—and within his dying breath
 He gasped out: "What's the use?"

We bore him, say, a half a rod,
 And planted him beneath the sod,
 All sobbing like a child in grief,
 Saying about an epitaph:
 "A betwixt a sob and laugh,
 'A motto! What's the use?"

H. S. H.

Merely Joking.

And Rest.—Dyer: "I don't believe he wants to work." Ryer: "Why doesn't he join a labor union?"—Brooklyn Life.

But Some May Have Died.—First Doctor: "Yes, sir, I've had 140 cases of appendicitis." Second Doctor: "Lose any?" First Doctor: "Not one; they all paid up."—Life.

Exceptions.—"If a thing is worth doing at all it should be well done." Except when the man who utters it is a doctor. "You order a rare steak," replied the ready retort.—Milwaukee Sentinel.

His Theory.—"Why, Mr. Knox," said the landlady to the new boarder, "you have let a piece of butter fall in your coffee!" "I did it on purpose, Mrs. Hatcher," replied the n. b. "I believe in challenging the strong to assist the weak."—Chicago Daily Times.

And Helper.—The Missus: "Bridge, how many times have I told you never to pour coffee grounds into the fire?" The Maid: "Sure, mum, an' O! that I hope some of 'em aftern come to be a plumb-er wudn't go bad."—Cleveland Leader.

Senatorial Discourtesy.—Intimate friend: "What was the breach of senatorial courtesy of which you accused Senator Grallath?" Senator Grafton (thereby): "Why the seconded approach of the interests I represent and offered to work for twenty-five per cent. less, legal expenses than they're paying me!"—Puck.

Centennial Celebration.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)
 RICHMOND, VA., May 11.—Five thousand people are expected at Petersburg Saturday, the occasion being the centennial celebration of the county. There will also be a Confederate reunion. An interesting programme will be carried out, which includes addresses by prominent speakers from various points. Petersburg, the county seat, was named from George Peck, who gave the ground and building materials for the court-house on hundred years ago.

Ignorance.

Squire Smathers (a bit volubly).—How shall we curb the growing capacity of the trusts and combines? How, I ask you, shall we redeem the nation for the polluting clutches of the greedy, the boisterous and the demagogic, and preserve unscathed the spotless conscience handed down to us by Washington and the framers of the Declaration of Independence?

The Old Coder (cheerily).—I don't know, and truth to tell, I haven't attended a single high school commencement this year.—Puck.

A German Draining society is about to be founded in Berlin by friends and admirers of the late Kaiser, and with the hearty consent of his heirs-at-law.

Argo Red Salmon
 Free demonstration all this week.
 Herman Schmidt,
 600 EAST BROAD STREET.

WANT AND NEED.

There's a big difference between what a baby wants and what he needs. Deny him the one, give him the other. Most babies need Scott's Emulsion—it's the right thing for a baby. It contains a lot of strength-building qualities that their food may not contain. After a while they get to want it. Why? Because it makes them comfortable. Those dimples and round cheeks mean health and ease. Scott's Emulsion makes children easy; keeps them so, too.

SCOTT & BOWNE, 409 Pearl St., New York.

BARELY MISSED CAROTID ARTERY

Norfolk and Western Operator
 Stabbed in the Neck By a Negro.

AT PETERSBURG HOSPITAL

The Convention of Colored Baptists Comes to a Close.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)
 PETERSBURG, VA., May 11.—W. H. Booth, a railroad telegrapher at Poe, on the Norfolk and Western, in Prince George county, about five miles from Petersburg, was stabbed in the neck by a negro during a quarrel this afternoon. The knife barely missed the carotid artery, but the wound is not fatal. Booth is at a hospital here. The matter has been reported to the county authorities.

At the convention of the colored General Baptist Association of Virginia today, addresses on negro education, mission work and general improvement of the colored race were made by Dr. J. B. Simpson, of Virginia Union University; Dr. I. Tallafiero, of Washington, D. C.; Revs. J. H. Hughes, S. B. Fisher, F. F. Morris, S. B. Holmes and Giles Jackson, of Petersburg, and Rev. R. Ayers, a white missionary in the African field, spoke at the morning session.

The convention will practically finish work at an executive session to-morrow morning and will adjourn Sunday.

COST THREE MILLION.

Southern to Build an Independent Depot at Lynchburg.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)
 LYNCHBURG, VA., May 11.—W. J. Oliver & Co., who recently secured the contract for the construction of the Southern cut-off around the city, through West Lynchburg, have commenced work with a spirit and force which will be increased as rapidly as they can be secured. The first work is the approach to the long tunnel under Rivermont. There is now no longer any doubt but that the company is accomplishing this belt for the purpose of establishing a passenger station in the West End, in order to get out of the present union station, which is owned and maintained by the Norfolk and Western. The estimated cost of the cut-off is \$3,000,000. It is known in a semi-official way that the company will build its own station in the vicinity of Fifth and Fillmore Streets, which will be fully a mile and a half from the present station.

NURSES CONVENTION.

Elect Officers and Adjourn to Meet in Staunton.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)
 LYNCHBURG, VA., May 11.—The convention of the Nurses Association of Virginia, which convened here Wednesday night, adjourned this afternoon to meet next year in Staunton.

The officers for the ensuing year are: President, Miss Evelyn Brydson, of Danville; Recording Secretary, Miss Jons, of Petersburg, Va.; Corresponding Secretary, Miss Leonard, and Miss Besley, of Charlottesville.

CAMPAIGN IN FIRST.

Congressman Jones Lectures for Benefit of a Church.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)
 WARSAW, VA., May 11.—Congressman W. A. Jones arrived here this afternoon from Washington, en route to Tappahannock, where he will deliver a lecture to-night on the trip to the Fair East for the benefit of the Baptist Church of that place. Mr. Jones expressed himself as greatly pleased with the outlook for his district, and was heartily greeted by the nomination June 15th.

Fredericksburg Notes.
 (Special to The Times-Dispatch.)
 FREDERICKSBURG, VA., May 11.—School Inspector E. H. Tinsley has returned to his home here from Northampton, where he has been on a tour of inspection of the county school board in the interest of the summer school, to be held at Fredericksburg, and also in the establishing of a high school in the village. The board unanimously offered to pay the cost of his trip to the school at Fredericksburg, and also to establish a high school at Heathsville, the county seat.

Mr. J. M. Kendall, a well known farmer of Orange county, who suffered a stroke of paralysis from the effects of a fall from a wagon a few days ago, of a full term, a young negro, was sentenced to serve three years in the penitentiary in King George Circuit Court for felony.

The citizens of Colonial Beach have renominated Mr. F. Griffith Walker as candidate for Mayor in the coming election at that place.

Mr. W. D. Richardson, weather observer of the United States Agricultural Department here, reports that the minimum temperature here, Wednesday night, 31 degrees, was the lowest recorded for May in fourteen years.

Mr. W. H. Hurlkamp, a popular citizen of Fredericksburg, who has been in the Memorial Hospital in Richmond for some weeks undergoing treatment for some operation for appendicitis, has sufficiently recovered to enable him to return home. While still weak, he is improving rapidly, and was given a cordial greeting by his many friends here when he appeared on the street.

HEAVY CRASH OF A FERRY BOAT

Goes Full Speed Into the Wharf at Berkeley and Rips Up Timbers.

MISTAKE OF THE ENGINEER

An Infant Seated in a Go-Cart Narrowly Saved By Her Father.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

NORFOLK, VA., May 11.—Going ahead at full speed, the ferry steamer Superior, running between Norfolk and Berkeley Ward, crashed into the Berkeley wharf this morning.

Margaret Gregory, an infant, who was seated in her go-cart on the wharf, narrowly missed death. Seeing the boat coming and the crash inevitable, Fred M. Gregory, the father of the child, attempted to get it out of danger. The go-cart was caught between two heavy pillars that had been separated by the crash, and with the child, would likely have been crushed had not Mr. Gregory removed the cart and child in an instant. The child received several bruises, but was not otherwise injured.

Boards in the wharf were ripped up and heavy timbers were strained, but the ferry boat was little damaged.

E. H. Turner, the engineer of the ferry boat, admits that the accident was due to a mistake on his part. He says that he was given the correct signal to slow down by Captain Wood, master of the Superior, but instead of reversing his engine went ahead at full speed.

Mr. Gregory, in rescuing his child, lost his purse containing \$25.00. The purse following up their resolution disappearing of the award of the contract for the battleship Virginia's silver service to a Philadelphia firm, and also declaring that the service should have been designed by a Virginia artist, the "Bethlehem" Association of Norfolk is now endeavoring to enlist the assistance of other merchants' associations of the State in an effort to have the award of the contract to the Philadelphia firm annulled.

KILLED ON RAIL.

Body Crushed Into a Shapeless Mass and Head Torn Off.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)
 BLUEFIELD, W. VA., May 11.—D. D. Turner, a prominent farmer of Falls Mills, was killed in a freight wreck at Coalfield last night. The body was identified by the father, who was by the clothes the man wore. The body was crushed into a shapeless mass and the head torn off.

J. W. Stone, a prominent merchant, was instantly killed at Elk Horn by being struck by fast freight this afternoon. Stone was crossing the track to bid his wife goodbye when she was about to leave on east-bound train. She witnessed his horrible death beneath the wheels.

Bluefield merchants to-day organized a stock company to build a hundred thousand dollar hotel. The new structure will be erected immediately.

SCHOONER ASHORE.

Lifesavers Take the Crew From the Vessel.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)
 CHATEAUGUE, VA., May 11.—The schooner "Alice," Captain John Jones, on route from Hampton Road to Port Norris, N. J., loaded with 2,600 bushels of oysters, was stranded during the dense fog the early part of this week on Wallops Beach. The Wallops Beach life saving crew, under Captain John Burton, seeing the danger signal went immediately to the rescue of the stranded crew and landed them safely ashore.

The Bunting Bros. have been awarded the contract for getting the schooner off, but as it is in rather a dilapidated condition, it is hardly probable that they will succeed in their attempt at floating her.

The schooner is owned by Messrs. Woolford & Leonard, of Cambridge, Md., and valued at \$5,000.

Only about two-thirds of the cargo has been saved.

Democratic Primary.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)
 FRANKLIN, VA., May 11.—The Democratic primary election held at the City Hall on yesterday marked one of the quietest in the town's history, on account of there being no opposition. Very few voters exercised their rights.

The ticket was: For Mayor—C. Vaughan, Sr. For Recorder—W. T. Pace. For Councilmen—R. J. Camp, J. R. Knight, A. W. Hayes, I. E. Howell, C. W. Gary, J. F. Bryan.

For Democratic Committee—Joe Bynum, Gay, R. E. L. Watkins, W. H. Lankford.

What Does "LOWNEYS"

Stand For

For Good Faith

with the public for a quarter of a century.

For Purity

never yet questioned by pure food officials.

For Finest Flavor

resulting from use of costliest and highest quality of materials.

For the Best

Cocoa and Chocolate made anywhere at any price.

For Largest Sales

of any superior Chocolate Bonbons in the world.

For Protection to Buyers

in guaranteed uniformity of highest excellence.

The Lowest Retail Price Free.

To Walter M. Lowmyer Co., BOSTON.

Try Hoback Again.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)
 RICHMOND, VA., May 11.—The second trial of Fred Hoback, who was sentenced to eleven years in the penitentiary for the shooting of John Lee, at Floyd, more than a year ago, will be held at the July term of court. The same counsel will wage the legal battle over again, one more attorney being added to the defense. The jury will be brought on from Bedford. Mr. Robert Lee Jordan, Commonwealth's attorney for Bedford, will assist in the prosecution.

Many Think It Should Have Been Made By Department.

LYNCHBURG, VA., May 11.—Police-
 man Short, complying with the finding of the Police Board yesterday afternoon, this afternoon mailed a letter to Harry Axoloth, the Washington and Lee student, whom he sent to the police station in the van for a slight ordinance violation. The action of the board of requiring this of the officer is being criticized in the city, many holding it an apology for the fact that the police department should have made it and not a patrolman, who was carrying out orders.

Injured By a Torpedo.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)
 RICHMOND, VA., May 11.—Byron Allen, the six-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. M. A. Allen, was injured by the explosion of a railroad torpedo Wednesday at a place in the city. The little fellow found the torpedo at an old house near his home, which was being moved. Not knowing what it was he proceeded to investigate by pounding it with a stove lifter, with the result before mentioned. The boy was operated on by Dr. T. H. Jones, and is doing nicely.

Police Officer's Apology.

Many Think It Should Have Been Made By Department.

LYNCHBURG, VA., May 11.—Police-
 man Short, complying with the finding of the Police Board yesterday afternoon, this afternoon mailed a letter to Harry Axoloth, the Washington and Lee student, whom he sent to the police station in the van for a slight ordinance violation. The action of the board of requiring this of the officer is being criticized in the city, many holding it an apology for the fact that the police department should have made it and not a patrolman, who was carrying out orders.